

Amendments to the Claims:

1-6. (Canceled)

7. (Currently Amended) A method of cleaning contaminated matter comprising dioxins by decomposing the dioxins in the contaminated matter, wherein the method comprises:

culturing Bacillus midousuji by a process comprising: mixing a dioxin-containing substance comprising fly ash with a medium comprising a nutrient source of Bacillus midousuji, supplying oxygen to the medium, and controlling the temperature of the medium to 62° C or above, which allows activity of the Bacillus midousuji;

crushing cells of Bacillus midousuji that were cultured in the presence of a chlorinated aromatic compound that has a substituent comprising an oxygen atom bonded to an aromatic ring and having a chloro group bonded to an aromatic ring culturing step, to obtain crushed cells of Bacillus midousuji;

subjecting the crushed cells of Bacillus midousuji to centrifugation to separate the crushed cells into a pellicle fraction comprising crushed cells containing a pellicle, and a cytoplasm fraction comprising crushed cells containing cytoplasm; and

mixing the pellicle fraction, the contaminated matter, and an aqueous medium, wherein the pellicle of Bacillus midousuji breaks the ether bond of the structure of the dioxins.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 7, wherein the method comprises:

separating a solid matter and the aqueous medium from the mixture to obtain the aqueous medium in which the solid matter is removed.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7, wherein the method comprises:

secluding a source of the contaminated matter;

soaking the contaminated matter generated from the secluded source of the contaminated matter in water; and

mixing the pellicle fraction with the water comprising the contaminated matter.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 8, wherein the method comprises:

secluding a source of the contaminated matter;

soaking the contaminated matter generated from the secluded source of the contaminated matter in water; and

mixing the pellicle fraction with the water comprising the contaminated matter.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 9, wherein the pellicle fraction is mixed with water slurry comprising the contaminated matter discharged through one method of a high pressure water washing method for washing the contaminated matter down by jetting water under high pressure to the source of the contaminated matter and a wet sandblast method for washing the contaminated matter down by jetting water and abrasive grains under high pressure to the source of the contaminated matter.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the pellicle fraction is mixed with water slurry comprising the contaminated matter discharged through one method of a high pressure water washing method for washing the contaminated matter down by jetting water under high pressure to the source of the contaminated matter and a wet sandblast method for washing the contaminated matter down by jetting water and abrasive grains under high pressure to the source of the contaminated matter.

13. (Currently Amended) A preparation for decomposing dioxins, the preparation being prepared by a process comprising the steps of: culturing Bacillus midousuji by a process comprising mixing a dioxin-containing substance comprising fly ash with a medium comprising a nutrient source of Bacillus midousuji, supplying oxygen to the medium, and controlling the temperature of the medium to 62° C or above, which allows activity of the Bacillus midousuji: crushing cells of Bacillus midousuji that were cultured in the presence of a chlorinated aromatic

compound that has a substituent comprising an oxygen atom bonded to an aromatic ring and having a chloro group bonded to an aromatic ring culturing step, and subjecting the crushed cells of *Bacillus midousuji* to centrifugation to separate the crushed cells into a pellicle fraction comprising crushed cells containing a pellicle, and a cytoplasm fraction comprising crushed cells containing cytoplasm, the preparation comprising the pellicle fraction of *Bacillus midousuji*, which breaks the ether bond of the structure of the dioxins.

14. (Canceled)

15. (Canceled)

16. (Canceled)

17. (Canceled)